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Resolutions of respect to deceased members passed by societies, corporations, associations, or other organizations will be inserted at the rate of 50 cents per line.

Weather forecast for Fredericksburg and vicinity.

Fair and warmer Saturday.

President McKinley, left Jekyll Island, Georgia, for Thomasville on Wednesday, but ex-speaker Reed remained there.

At Brunswick, Georgia, last Wednesday all the shipping, including three Spanish vessels, saluted the President's cutter, the Colfax.

Hon. John Sherman, who last week was reported dead, is expected to recover. His health is much improved, and he is coming home on the Chicago.

Under the laws of the State of New Jersey an organization has been formed with a capital of over \$5,000,000, which will control the oyster grounds on both sides of Long Island Sound, in New York and New Jersey bays, oyster farms of Narragansett bay and Rhode Island and oyster grounds of Massachusetts.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska; Bryan's own State; Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture, thinks the gold democrats should form new party on the Indianapolis platform. He asserts the great issues are currency reform, expansion, and extravagance in public expenditures, he does not believe that the Democratic Party can win under the leadership of William J. Bryan.

Word has been received at the White House at Washington, that President McKinley will leave Thomasville early next week for Washington. The exact date of the departure has not been determined. If public business will permit, it is thought that the President will make a long trip this summer, putting into execution the plans he had in mind last spring of visiting the west, Yellowstone Park and Pacific coast.

Samuel G. King, who was mayor of Philadelphia from 1881 to 1884, died this week in that city, aged eighty-three. Although a democrat, Mr. King was the first mayor of Philadelphia to appoint colored men to the police force. When the tide of political reform set in Mr. King was made the candidate of the democratic organization for mayor. He was elected in 1881 for three years, the only democrat to fill that office in thirty years, and soon commenced redeeming his ante-election pledges. His administration was free from favor or corruption, and he introduced a number of reforms, among them a non-partisan police force. He was defeated when re-nominated.

The Free Lance observes the names of several gentlemen mentioned as successors to the late Prof. Dabney, of the University of Virginia, but the name that would best fill the bill and give most satisfaction in and out of Virginia is that of Judge James Keith, President of the Virginia Court of Appeals. A precedent for his selection could be found in that of the late Chief Justice Cooley, of Michigan, one of the most eminent jurists of his day, who for very many years was professor of law at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Judge Keith has been nearly thirty years on the bench, and this would be a fitting crown to a distinguished judicial life. The professorship at the University of Virginia is a life office; that of judge of Court of Appeals is only for 12 years.

Already there is much discussion as to who shall be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency next year, and it begins to look very doubtful if Hon. W. J. Bryan will be the man if the long-established two-thirds rule is adhered to. The Memphis Commercial Appeal discusses the question of the strongest man to head the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1900. The careers of Bailey, Bryan, Hill, Gorman, Carlisle and Van Wyck are considered and the conclusion reached that neither will do. The Appeal reaches the conclusion that the Hon. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, "is the only man who could lead the Democracy out of the wilderness." "Mr. Olney," continues the Commercial Appeal, "is a positive force in American politics." In proof of this his career as Attorney-General and Secretary of State under Mr. Cleveland are cited.

The recent meeting at Jekyll Island, in Georgia, of the President and ex-Speaker Reed, whether by accident or design has led the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun to wire his paper the following:

"While there has been no formal political conference, today, political has been discussed informally by the leaders. One of the officials of the club said that the social gathering had brought about harmony between the leaders. The relations of Mr. Reed and Mr. McKinley, he said, are much more cordial than they have been, and while they are not yet friends, they are closer than before."

When Senator Hanna and Vice-President Hobart were asked for their views on the opinion expressed by Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, that Governor Roosevelt, of New York, will be the next vice-presidential candidate, both of them laughed, shrugged their shoulders and declined to take of the statement of the New England Senator.

Senator Hanna, when asked if Mr. Hobart would retire, said he had nothing further to say on the subject. Mr. Hobart, he said, had announced that he has no idea of abandoning the field.

Former Secretary Bliss said: "I do not think there is any ground or truth in the rumor that has gained circulation to the effect that Mr. Hobart will be the next vice-presidential candidate. With all due respect to Mr. Chandler, I think this vice-presidential boom business is a little premature. It is entirely too early for speculation on the composition of the next ticket, but there is, so far as I know, no movement to keep Mr. Hobart off. I do not think Governor Roosevelt or anybody else has been considered in this connection."

If in 1900 it looks as if McKinley will have a walkover, Hobart will be re-nominated. If it looks as if the fight might be hard, Roosevelt will be put at the tail end of the ticket just as he was nominated, in New York, last fall, i. e. to catch the soldiers' vote and the young men.

An old painting of Thomas C. Platt or a bronze bust is to be placed in the City Hall of New York. There will be others. Andrew H. Green, who is known as the "Father of Greater New York," and James S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, who for years was called "The First Citizen" of that city, will be among those honored.

Perry Belmont, who is interested in the plan to commemorate the historical events preceding the formation of the Greater New York City, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday. His visit was at the suggestion of a large number of well-known New York artists.

Mr. Belmont expected to meet a committee of artists at the City Hall, but to his surprise, Mayor Van Wyck, the Republican politician, was there showing great interest in this art matter.

Mayor Van Wyck was informed by Mr. Belmont that under chapter 303 of the laws of 1898, the city of New York is authorized to expend annually the sum of \$50,000 for works of art, the production of American artists, for the purpose of beautifying public buildings and grounds of the city. The historical memories congregated around the formation of the Greater New York, he said, should be commemorated, and he asked that provision be made for the painting of portraits or an execution of busts of Thomas C. Platt, Andrew H. Green and James S. T. Stranahan, and also that of Robert A. Van Wyck as the first mayor of the new city.

It was also suggested that the city add the portraits of all the mayors of New York now living. They are ex-Mayors Ely, Cooper, Grace, Edison, Hewitt, Grant, Gilroy and Strong. These portraits are to be placed in the City Hall.

Mayor Van Wyck in answer to the request said:

"This is an excellent idea and I am certain the city will carry it out. I do not want my portrait painted at this time. You gentlemen will have to wait until I am dead before you will see that painting in the City Hall."

The Free Lance has always insisted that Mr. Platt was a very able man. It seems that even New York city, which heretofore has fought him, now recognizes this fact.

A dispatch from Washington says: "Gen. Clarkson, of Iowa, formerly First Assistant Postmaster General, has notified Vice-President Hobart that he will accept the place of secretary of the Senate, provided the 'reorganization' is completed and the patronage dispensed on strictly partisan lines; otherwise, he says, he does not care to take the position. Some time ago a majority of the Republican Senators, at the instance of Vice-President Hobart, signed a letter to General Clarkson, asking him to become secretary of the Senate. Mr. Clarkson's record in the Postoffice Department, where he replaced 60,000 democratic postmasters with as many republicans, would be a sufficient guarantee to the republican Senators, if he should become secretary of the Senate, that the office would be conducted on partisan principles."

General Clarkson is a violent partisan, and adheres strictly to the principle "to the victors belong the spoils." Consequently he has no desire to undertake the duties of secretary unless he is left unhampered."

This shows that the Republican Senators at heart have no real interest in "snivel servia." Hurrah! for Clarkson.

A dispatch to the Baltimore Sun from Charlottesville says: "Much interest centres in the selection of a successor to the late Prof. Walter D. Dabney in the school of law at the University of Virginia. The board of visitors has been called to meet next Tuesday to fill this chair. It is understood that there are a large number of applicants. Among those suggested for the position are Professor Graves, of Washington and Lee. Prof. Dabney had done practically no work this session, the duties of his chair upon his enforced retirement being performed by professor Life and Minor, the other members of the law faculty. Of course this arrangement will continue through the present session."

The New England newspaper representatives arrived here today in a private car. The Chamber of Commerce of Raleigh had wished to give them a banquet and otherwise entertain them, but the hospitality was declined on the ground of pressure of business. Though they were given no contract for advertisement by the city authorities, they were undaunted in their business zeal and canvassed the city thoroughly from private stores to State institutions. They were unsuccessful here in a business way.

The foregoing appears as a telegram from Raleigh, North Carolina, in the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday last. According to the foregoing it would seem to be a trip to secure advertisements, instead of to investigate the country.

#### Gen. Gordon's Order Relating to Remuneration of Confederate Veterans.

Atlanta, Ga., March 22.—Gen. J. B. Gordon has issued an order that no one sponsor and one maid of honor from each Congressional district shall be sent to the next reunion of ex-Confederate Veterans at Charleston. The circular is in response to a resolution adopted at a convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, held in Hot Springs, Ark., November, 1898, requesting the United Confederate Veterans to "limit the number of sponsors and maids of honor, to one of each from each State and Territory where there is a camp of United Confederate Veterans—because the Confederate reunions have been of late years an entertainment for the sponsors and maids of honor instead of the veterans."

Gen. Gordon desires that the original customs be adhered to, and requests "the appointment of a sponsor by general department, division, and brigade commanders, and by every camp, with as many maids of honor as desired, but with the distinct understanding that the reunion committee at Charleston will only entertain and provide for one sponsor and one maid of honor from general department, division and brigade headquarters."

Charleston, S. C., March 23.—Charleston will open her homes as well as her boarding houses for the comfort and pleasant accommodation of all the visitors who will attend the Confederate reunion May 10 to 13, next. The official information as to rates and board and lodging is given out:

Private homes and boarding houses, lodging, 30 cents to \$1 a day; single meals 25 to 30 cents board and lodging, \$1 to \$2.

Hotels, board and lodging \$2 and upward.

Restaurants, meals 25 cents and upward.

Dormitories for ladies, 50 cents and upward; also restaurants, under the control of the King's Daughters, Daughters of the Confederacy and Revolution and Church Societies of all denominations will be established.

Dormitories for men, with abundant accommodations, will be opened at 50 cents.

Visitors are urged to make all arrangements for board and lodging in advance, and all information can be obtained and quarters engaged by addressing Mr. Robert P. Evans, Chairman on Information, Charleston, S. C.

#### Address of American Commissioners to the Philippines.

New York, March 23.—The Journal's Manila correspondent cables that the address to the natives of the Philippine Islands, drafted by the American commission in behalf of the United States government, and embodying the views of the President, has been made public. After being translated into all the native dialects, it is to be disseminated throughout the archipelago.

The address assures the Filipinos of the intention of the Americans to develop the powers of self-government in the people.

It explains that the United States has assumed international obligations which it must fulfill, and which make it responsible to the whole civilized world for the stable government of the Philippines.

OBJECT OF THE COMMISSION. The commission, it is explained, is to interpret to the natives the purposes and intentions of the President toward them and also suggest the establishment of such a government as shall suit the capacity and requirements of the Filipinos and be consistent with the interests of the United States.

The protection of the United States is not to be exercised in any spirit of tyranny or vengeance; but having destroyed the Spanish power and accepted the sovereignty of the islands, the United States is bound to restore peace in the Philippines.

INVITED TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS. To this end all insurgents are invited to lay down their arms and place their trust in the government that emancipated them from the oppression of Spanish rule.

The majority of the commissioners incline toward giving the Filipinos a sort of tribal or provincial local autonomy under a central government, which shall be military until a purely civil system is proved to be feasible.

#### The Bristol Shooting.

Bristol, Va., March 23.—Chief of Police Kilgore served a warrant tonight upon Gen. J. A. Walker. Gen. Walker gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance before Police Justice, April 27, for a preliminary trial. Gen. Walker's bondsmen are Col. Fulkerson, Capt. J. H. Wood and Hon. S. F. Lindsey. Gen. Walker swore out a warrant for the arrest of George E. Davis, charging him with having shot him (Walker) twice, and claiming to have seen the shots fired. The warrant has not yet been served, but will be upon the return to the city tonight of the Commonwealth's attorney, Gen. Walker will go to his home at Wytheville this morning. Attorney Hamilton, who was shot in the abdomen by Gen. Walker, has so far recovered as to be able to go about.

The village of Irvington, in Lancaster county, has one thousand inhabitants, yet within its precincts there is not a colored resident except as servants. No land can be bought by them, nor can any be rented. And this, too, in a county which is classed among the black counties of the Old Dominion. Every white voter is a Democrat, save one, the postmaster, and he was until the present Republican administration came into power.

#### Cannot Plead Ignorance.

The Baltimore Sun says: "If the interview which Senator Stewart, of Nevada, had with President McKinley the day before the latter left Washington on his Southern trip has been correctly reported, it is very certain that the President can no longer plead ignorance, if he ever could have done so, of the hideous crimes and atrocities which are being daily perpetrated in the Philippines in his name and by his authority. Senator Stewart, while professing to be an earnest opponent of expansion, supports the policy of the administration by his votes in the Senate, for which he has had his reward in the re-election to that body for another term of six years. He is represented as having become reconciled to the situation, for the reason, as he expresses it, 'that while we have most foolishly taken hold, now it is impossible for us to let go,' without abating, however, any of his misgivings as to the unfortunate and unhappy results of the policy upon which we have entered."

In the interview in question the Senator is reported to have told the President that it was the shame and misfortune of the country that battle and disease were carrying off so many of its brave soldiers, the more so, that the causes were criminal and unnecessary. He said, without reserve, that the hostile attitude of the Philippines was due to the mismanagement and merciless severity of the United States military officials. He said to the President he was satisfied that General Otis in the Philippines had been as brutal as Weyler had been in Cuba. In the report of the interview the President is represented as expressing great surprise to hear this. Senator Stewart said that the evidence of it was officially on file in the War Department. He found a parallel case in "the horrible conduct of many military commanders in the Southern States after the civil war," who acted upon the theory that military government of communities meant irresponsible despotism and the extinction of civil laws and private rights. "This," he said, "had been the case in the Philippines Islands. Personal and property rights had been trampled upon until the islanders were forced to the conviction that they had found in the United States a harsher master than in Spain."

Other facts Senator Stewart, who is represented as in "close communication with the best sources of information in the Philippines Islands," brought to the President's attention. The President, it is stated, did not feel himself in a position to concede the statement of facts made by the Senator; he said the whole subject should receive his most earnest attention, and the Senator did not need to be assured of his purpose to do right. It is greatly to be feared that if the President momentarily cherished any such purpose, it and the whole subject of the atrocities in the Philippines have been driven from his thoughts by more interesting topics at Thomasville and Jekyll Island. Why should a President, intent upon schemes for his own re-election and for rewarding the friends who are to help him, bother himself with such trifles as the daily massacre of a few hundred or a few thousand Filipinos?

If Mr. McKinley had cared to know the facts he could have learned them even from the newspapers—from the scissored and censored dispatches which his own military officials permit to leave Manila. Every day since he left Washington the bloody work has been going on, and the death roll of the victims, the fruits of massacre and of arson, have been duly cabled to the War Department. For example, the very copy of the Sun in which the interview with Senator Stewart is reported, contains dispatches from Manila of the date of the day before (March 19) detailing the operations of Gen. Wheaton along what is called the Lake Shore, in the vicinity of the town of Pasig. A skirmish between a reconnoitering party of troops and the Filipinos, in which we lost two killed and some wounded, determined General Wheaton, as described, "to send out a punitive expedition, and his troops met the Filipinos at eight o'clock and drove them along the lake fifteen miles. Five miles of the lake were burned, with hundreds of tons of rice. The inhabitants of towns about the lake are retreating into the mountains."

Further details in the same dispatch are that "General Otis says the American arms and gunboats now command the lake. He estimates that property of the Filipinos valued at \$500,000 has been destroyed, while quantities of rice and sugar and 400 tons of coal have been captured." The operations of the force on the lake are thus reported: "The armed troops Laguna de Bay and Ceste have returned to San Pedro Macati and reported the results of their tour of the lake. On Friday morning last they shelled the town of Morang, the Filipinos fleeing without making any response to the fire. The Americans landed a party, which destroyed a quantity of stores and all the stone buildings, except the church. Then the expedition proceeded to Majayjay, where a sugar mill and saw mill were destroyed." All this is confirmed in an official dispatch from General Otis to the War Department, with the added detail in reference to General Wheaton's "driving the enemy fifteen miles, experiencing very slight loss," that the "Filipino lost 200 dead on the field," and that "troops, inhabitants and property on shore of lake are at our mercy."

The kind and degree of mercy shown to the Filipinos may be inferred from such daily bulletins as we have quoted. Men, women and children daily driven from their homes, houses, stores, rice, even sugar mills and saw mills, destroyed, in order to inflict upon these unhappy people the horrors of starvation, in addition to the perils of battle and slaughter. In what respect do these things fall short of any of the barbarities attributed to General Weyler? Yet these are the acts of a supposedly civilized and Christian government. This is all being done in pursuance of President McKinley's boasted policy of "benevolent assimilation," more properly described as ruthless extermination. Senator Stewart's interview with the President would have reached its proper climax if, after picturing the horrors which are being perpetrated in the Philippines, the Senator had fixed the responsibility where it belongs, and had said to McKinley, as Nathan said unto David, "Thou art the man."

man." General Otis is simply obeying orders—the orders of President McKinley. All the bloodshed in the Philippines, all the loss in American lives, and all the cruel slaughter and misery inflicted upon the unhappy natives since the surrender and the evacuation of the islands by the Spaniards, is directly traceable and chargeable to one source—the orders cabled by Mr. McKinley, published on the 5th of January, to General Otis, commanding him to make known to the Filipinos that they and their islands were henceforth the absolute property of the United States; that a military government was to be established over them, and that while the "mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation," there must be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good and stable government upon the people of the Philippine Islands." These blessings President McKinley is evidently determined that the Filipinos shall enjoy if he has to kill the last mother's son of them in order to carry out his benevolent and philanthropic purposes.

#### Service in Cuba.

Washington, March 23.—There is something distasteful to the American soldier about life in Cuba. Shortly after the island was evacuated by the Spanish much interest was manifested in garrison duty near Havana, but there has been a tremendous revolution of feeling in the ranks and the soldiers are now anxious to get away. The novelty of foreign service has worn off and the soldiers have found the discomforts of army existence in a hot tropical climate, with no opportunity for indulging in the usual attractions of cities, make their stay far from pleasant and besides, many of them have suffered from fever and other local ailments.

The War Department is becoming embarrassed at the protests against retaining several regiments in the island and, although the volunteers are to be brought home shortly, the regulars will be compelled to remain throughout the summer. The young men in this country anxious to enlist are not willing, as a rule, to serve in Cuba, and hundreds who were acceptable have declined to enter the army unless assured they will serve at home stations. Recruiting officers have reported this condition of affairs and have been instructed that men must not be enlisted with any proviso attached to enrollment, but must expect when in the army to be ordered wherever the government requires them.

Surprise is expressed that such opposition to foreign service should be displayed, as it was anticipated that hundreds of soldiers would enter the army to have the experience of service abroad, if for no other purpose. While there is practically no difference between the climate and other conditions for health in Cuba and the Philippines, enlisted men are willing to be sent to Manila, but refuse to enlist if intended for Cuban duty. The Philippines have an attraction, it is believed, because of the opportunity given enlisted men of taking the interesting sea voyage on transports proceeding by way of Suez canal and down the Red sea. The same disinclination is shown by officers to service in Cuba, and their preference for the Philippines is decidedly marked.

Enlistments throughout the country, notwithstanding the objections to service in Cuba, are greater than was anticipated by the authorities, and such progress has been made that it is believed the regular army will soon be recruited to its full strength, 65,000 men. In order to do this 15,000 men must be enrolled, as the present strength of the army does not exceed 50,000.

#### U. S. Attorney Gen. and Trusts.

Philadelphia, March 22.—Attorney-General Griggs has written to a gentleman here in reply to a letter, in which after stating that the people are opposed to combinations in restraint of trade, the gentleman expressed the hope that the republicans party would meet the issue by instituting prosecutions under the Sherman act.

Attorney-General Griggs says: "The Sherman trust act does not give to the federal courts jurisdiction over any combination constituting a restraint and monopoly of trade, unless such trade is what is known as interstate or international trade and commerce. A combination or trust for the purpose of maintaining a monopoly in the manufacture of a necessary of life is not within the scope of the Sherman act and cannot be suppressed by the federal courts. This was decided in 1894, in the case of the United States against the combination of sugar companies."

As a matter of fact, all of the companies which you refer to as now organizing for the purpose of securing completed or partial monopoly of different branches of manufacture are similar to the sugar combination, and are not within the jurisdiction of the federal courts. If amenable to any law they are amenable to the laws of the respective States.

It is a popular error to assert that the Attorney-General of the United States has control of the corporations or combinations which engage in manufacture in the various States. This is entirely a matter of State control, and unless the functions of interstate commerce are interfered with, I should be surprised to attempt a crusade against affairs with which I have no business. "With reference to these large combinations of capital which are now forming my own judgment is that the danger is not so much to the community at large as it is to the people who are induced to put their money into the purchase of the stock."

#### The Peerless Oregon.

The battle ship Oregon, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, after a voyage of 21,000 miles, arrived at Manila on Friday "in fit condition for any duty." This is the longest trip ever made by a modern battleship, but it is no more remarkable than the journey of the Oregon at the beginning of the war from San Francisco to Key West. This distance of 15,000 miles was made at the highest rate of sustained speed ever attained by a battleship, and at the end the Oregon reported to Admiral Sampson "in fit condition for any duty." In fact, who was at once assigned to duty in front of Santiago, and in the great naval battle of July 3, did as much as any vessel in the American fleet to make this victory decisive.

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I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days.  
MUNYON.  
At all druggists, 25c. a box. Guide to Health and medical advice free.  
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#### Who Will the Democratic Candidate be?

New York, March 21.—The talk over the \$1 and the \$10 Democratic dinners on Jefferson Day has become ludicrous. Ex-Senator Gorman, of Maryland, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight smilingly warned off all inquiry as to which of the two Democratic dinners, the \$1 or the \$10 one, he is to attend. Mr. Gorman's friends believe that he should be a candidate for the nomination for President in the next Democratic National Convention. Col. Bryan's friends insist that he shall be re-nominated. One of the most important Democrats in this State says that he is convinced that former Gov. Stone, of Missouri, was to be proposed in the Democratic National Convention next year, and that Stone's friends were already trying to secure the Southern and Western delegates for him. In addition to Gorman, Bryan, and Stone, it must not be forgotten that former Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, has been told that the lightning may strike him.

The anti-Eastern Democrats control the Democratic National Committee by a vote of 37 to 13. The Democratic National Committee prepares the temporary roll of delegates for the national convention, and this temporary organization appoints, among other committees, the committee on resolutions, which prepares the platform to be submitted to the convention. Just whether Mr. Bryan or Mr. Stone will control the thirty-seven votes in the committee is one of the problems uppermost in the minds of Democrats now marching up and down the country preparing for next year's battle.

Letters sent into the East from the West and Southwest say that Bryan is losing ground for the reason that he sticks to free silver at 16 to 1, but the majority of the testimony from the Southern States as received in New York is to the effect that Bryan is still very popular in that section.

Bryan practically lost his State last fall, while former Gov. Stone, of Missouri, can still point to a rock-ribbed Democratic State. Mr. Gorman lost his State of Maryland last fall and Mr. Van Wyck lost the State of New York. So that, according to Eastern Democrats conversant with the discussions of their Western brethren, former Gov. Stone at the moment seems to be in the best position.

#### Stranded Negroes.

Jersey City, N. J., March 23.—The twenty-seven colored families numbering 104 persons in all, who are stranded here after having come from Oklahoma to go to Liberia, as it is alleged, under contract with the International Migration Society, were notified today by the Central Railroad of New Jersey that they would have to leave the railroad cars, in which they have remained since their arrival. Most of them are destitute and their condition is pitiable.

It is said they sold their farms in the West, and after paying their passage money to the society were advised not to start.

"I was a slave before the war," said a white-haired man, who said he was seventy-five years old, "but I never had such an experience as this. We paid our money and expected to go right on to Liberia. Now we are tied up here and some of us haven't got a dollar."

It is said an effort will be made to send the negroes back to their former Western homes.

#### Spanish American Situation.

The Moros, or Mohammedans, natives of Mindanao, in the Philippines, are determined to resist the American occupation of their island.

Aguinado is reported to have announced that he will march in Manila within twenty days unless the Americans withdraw.

The transport Sherman has arrived at Manila with reinforcements for Gen. Otis.

A number of Cuban generals have held a secret meeting at Havana and are said to have endorsed Genoa.

#### Robbed an Old Lady.

Provincetown, Mass., was recently set in an uproar by the report that one of its citizens, Mrs. Thankful Chapman, 74 years old and a native of the town, had been the victim of a bold and aggressive robbery. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to discover the perpetrator of the crime and recover the stolen property, but it was several weeks before his identity was fully established. In the meantime his victim was suffering greatly both in body and mind and it was feared she would not survive the shock. In speaking of her condition at the time Mrs. Chapman says: "I suffered extreme nervousness for some time; could not sleep; but would lie night after night tossing and rolling about until I would become completely worn out. At spells my mind was greatly confused, and sometimes a numbness would settle down over me and I could not move. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Nerve and Blood Purifier. I got my first night's sleep like a babe. I got better from that day on, and am now enjoying excellent health."

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Blood Purifier. It drives out the poisonous germs, replenishes the nervous force, overcomes the excessive waste of the system, and replaces all that disease has robbed it of. It feeds and cures. A trial package of Dr. Miles' favorite treatment for the grip, consisting of Dr. Miles' Nerve, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, will be sent absolutely free of cost to any person sending name and address on a postal card, requesting a sample, and mentioning the name of this paper. Address: Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## DRESS GOODS!

### THE LATEST AND BEST ARE NOW HERE

## EASTER MOST HERE.

When we tell you we have the largest and best line shown in this city, we only repeat what the ladies who have seen all the stocks tell us.

- Covert Cloths (new shades).
- Irish Poplins (new shades).
- Satin DeChene (new shades).
- Henrietta Cloths (new shades).
- Cashmeres (new shades).
- French Twilled Covert Cloths (new shades).
- Fancy Mixtures, very handsome.
- Rich Plaids for Waists.
- Black Crepons, very handsome.
- Black Cheviots.
- Black Diagonals.
- Black Henrietta, all wool and silk warp.
- Black Cashmeres.
- Black Serges from 10c. to \$1.

And many others. Look at our stock before making your purchases.

## SILKS.

Never so large a stock shown here. Have sold already more Silks than we sold the whole of last spring. Beautiful Stripes, Rich Plaids, Handsome Solids, Superb Figures, Lovely Shades. Great variety of colors in Taffetas, Plain and Changeable. Ribbons, Laces, Hamburgs, Organdies, White and Colored Piques, all here. Come, talk to us, or write.

## C. W. JONES.

## TWO WAYS!

Buy a Cheap Bicycle. Buy a Good Bicycle. It looks well, rides easily at first, and you think you have a prize. But now for the second chapter: What a difference after you have given it a month's

MORAL—You get what you pay for.

## Adams' Book Store,

### The Bicycle Emporium.

## Spring Opening of MILLINERY.

## MRS. D. E. SMITH & CO.,

## Spring Exposition of NEW FABRICS

—AT—

## STEARNS' TO-DAY.

We think we have outdone and surpassed even our best efforts of past seasons and are showing the most beautiful line of

## New Dress Materials of Wool and Silk and Cotton Wash Goods

that we have ever shown. The best and prettiest are not too good for this store, and we can always show you something prettier than you'll see elsewhere. Come today. Come again tomorrow. Every day from now on, and you will be seeing new arrivals. We opened these goods yesterday, and at night some of them were sold. Details later of description and prices. Come and see this beautiful exposition of NEW DRESS GOODS, SILKS, and COTTON WASH GOODS, at

## E. W. STEARNS'

## Opera House Dry Goods Store.

## Court of Appeals.

Richmond, Va., March 23.—The following is a part of today's work in the Court of Appeals:  
Grady vs. Sulphur Mines, etc., Circuit Court of Louisa county. Writ of error and supersedeas. Bond \$100.  
Brookhead vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, Circuit Court of Calverton. Writ of error refused.  
Miller vs. King, Circuit Court of Alexandria county. Appeal refused.  
Sponcer's administrator vs. Field & Gray; further argued by James G. Field for defendants in error and J. L